

#### ALL SORTS OF BOYS.

There's the witty boy, and the pretry boy, And the boy who olls his hair; There's the cat-faced boy, and the rat-faced boy. And the boy with the boying stare.

There's the steamy boy, and the dreamy And the boy who is "up to date."
There's the boy who smokes, and the boy who fokes, and the boy who is always late.

There's the tender boy, and the slender And the boy with limbs like a bear's; There's the stoutish boy, and the limitish

And the boy who slides downstairs. There's the cheerful boy, and "that fret-ful boy," ful boy."
And the boy who deserves a flogging.
There's the boy with a heart, and the boy
ton smart,
And the boy whose brain wants jogging.

There's the grass-green boy and the bright, keen boy. And the boy who is always blabbing: There's the climby boy, and the grimy

And the boy who shirks his tubbing. There are many others, oh men and brothers.

hrothers.
And none are all bad, you bet,
There are boys and boys—yet through
grief and joys
They are somebody's darling yet.
-A. E. Houghton.

#### AUNT BUSY HAS HER SAY.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:
Aunt Busy is not going to say very much this time, but she particularly wishes to call your attention to the very interesting letter that appears in this department this week. It is written by a dear, bright girl who lives in Deavey Mont, and it would do credit

ten by a dear, bright girl who lives in Dewey, Mont., and it would do credit to a girl far older than Aunt Busy's dear, new niece, Mary Patton. Read it carefully and you will certainly read many things that will please you.

Aunt Busy has also discovered a new niece! One who lives in Omaha. Aunt Busy hopes to hear from her soon again. And then a dear nephew from Salida, Charles DeVoe, at last remembered his old Aunt Busy and sends, as usual, an interesting letter. So dear children, Aunt Busy is once more regaining her weight, which decreased greatly from worry, owing to not re-

Salida, Colo., Nov. 16.
Dear Aunt Busy: It is so long since I sent you a letter that I must let you know about your little nephew in Salida. I saw Willie Lickliter's letter in the paper. I know him well. I go to the high school now. Well, I must tell you papa bought a splendid yacht back east. She is called Puritan No. 2, and papa says he will take us back on the Atlantic ocean on her some day. My papa war fourteen years at sea, from cabin boy to captain, on two large ships, and helped to save a crew of a schooner on the Nova Scotia shore in a storm. I wish you could hear a me of his stories about his travels,

P S -Please find enclosed a clipping from our Salida paper about my papa. william F. Devoe, for a number of aris employed in the D. & R. G. shops we, has purchased the splendid sail-g yacht "Puritan," which is built of oak and hackmatack, copper fastened and all iron work galvanized. He intends to have his brother. Captain Fred DeVoe, who sails out of Roston, command the vessel. William P. has command the vessel, William P. has been to sea fourteen years, and served from cabin boy to master of several vessels, viz. the schooners River Bride, Bell of the Bay and Coast Pilot, on the Canadian and Newfoundland masts. Some of his happy days at sea was when he helped to save the new of the schooner Sophia, wrecked on the Nova Scotia shore in Octaber, 1813, and when he pillotted the ship IS 3 and when he piloted the ship Willie Craig in the Sydney harbor furing a blinding snow storm to a safe anchorage. This ship had on board a general cargo, besides a large crew and dents. The ship's log book was a real story book and when the anchors were story book and when the anchors were let go to make her secure, four of the passengers rushed on deck to inquire what the trouble was, DeVoe an-swered. "All's well," and this news was so cheering that he was carried to his supper in a folding chair by the four passengers and given three hearty chaers and a few memoriass which he

cheers and a few mementoes which he treasures to this day in remembrance of the kindhearted passengers on board the Willie Craig on Dec. 22, 1880.

in. Now the table was done, and it stood as level and firm as: anybody's man! Annt Busy read the little tale about your paps with much interest and she is sure that all the nephews will be interested. Aunt Busy thinks that you should write a few of the has often thought of you. So you are the son of a brave sea-

stories that your brave papa tells, for the Intermountain Catholic. Aunt Busy thinks you are a sad flat-terer, Charles. Of course she is pleased

to know that you thought she looked "swell," but she is very far indeed from being anywhere near "sweet six-

Tell your friend, Willie L., to write soon again. Study hard, Charles, and graduate from the High school, and please, please do not wait so long again to write to your affectionate Aunt

Dewey, Mont., Nov. 17, 1901.

Dear Aunt Busy:

Am I too old to write to you? I was II on the 37th of last month. As I want to tell you of m ytrip, I thought the other little folks might like to read it. I believe my sister, Dodo, wrote you from New York, so will start in where she stopped.

Of course you know all people visit Coney Island. We spent one whole afternoon there, looking at all kinds of fake amusements, and heard some very fine singing at one of their theatres. My cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fitsgerald of Brooklyn, who were well acquainted there, took us to the beach, where we found pleasure in watching the many bathers, and we would have liked to join them, but my mamma was afraid it was too late in the season, as my lungs are not very strong. We children—that is, my cousin Stella and my sister and myself—rode the iron horses, also some half-dead ponies which kept step to the crack of a whip and were not one bit like our Montana horses.

We were taken through Prospect park by some friends; from thence to Greenwood, where we saw some of the fluest monuments in the world, among them being the Mackay, the interior being large enough to hold 100 people

them being the Mackay, the interior being large enough to hold 100 people at Holy Mass, which is said there ev-ery Sunday. The monument is a beau-tiful white marble and the lawn in front looks just like velvet.

front looks just like velvet.

We also saw the monument of a young French lady who was killed by her horses running away. It is just beautiful. Although her body has been moved to her beautiful France, the authorities refused her people permission to remove the monument; it stands there with her name are offered. dear children, Aunt Busy is once more regaining her weight, which decreased greatly from worry, owing to not receiving many letters from her girls and boys.

By the way, dear children, in mailing year letters be sure to address them to Salt Lake City, because Aunt Busy is mail comes here. Aunt Busy thinks mail comes here. Aunt Busy thinks weeping. There are also two children that is one reason why some of the listlers do not reach her. Much love, from your loving AUNT BUSY.

sidon to remove the monument; it stands there with her name, age, etc. Then there is the Matthews monument, erected before the death of the owner, the famous soda water man. He is represented as lying on his bed (even the embroidered pillow cases are plain to be seen), while his wife stands on a kind of platform above him, weeping. There are also two children standing, one on each side, who died in early childhood.

I could name numbers of interesting things, but space will not allow. From

from your loving AUNT BUSY.

LETTERS AND ANSWERS.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11.

My Dear Aunt Busy: As I have never seen any letters from here, I thought I would write. I go to school and I am in the fifth B. I belong to St. Patrick's parish. Our pastor's name is Father Smith. Our church had a fair and we made lots of money. Well. Aunt Busy, I guess I wil close. Your loving piece.

MARGARET MULVIHILL.

A sincere welcome to the little nice.

A sincere welcome to the little niecefrom Omaha! Aunt Rusy is sure that
you are a bright student. Try to indure some of your young friends to
dure some of your young friends to
write to her, and why can you not
write a little story for Aunt Busy's
department?

Salida, Colo., Nov. 16.
Dear Aunt Busy: It is so long since
I sent you a letter that I must let you
know about your little nephew in Salittle welcome to the little method what he did in winter time. He said, looking
around at some young first who hap-

mround at some young girls who hap-pened to be there; "I live on love." Mamma told him if he lived where she came from his love would soon reach zero in a temb.

This letter is so long already, Aunt Busy, that I will put off the rest of the story until next week. Your af-fectionate niere.

MARY JOSEPHINE PATTON. Indeed little niece you are not too old to write to Aunt Busy. She regrets that she cannot induce the girls m a storm. I wish you could hear of his stories about his travels, ilrasures and acridents at sea.

Dear Aunt Busy, I saw your picture in the paper and you look swell. Papa and mamma say you are only sweet statem. Your loving nephew.

("HARLES L. DE VOE."

P S—Please find enclosed a clipping from our Salida paper about my papa.

William P. DeVoe, for a number of worst employed in the D. & R. G. slipping there, has purchased the splendid sailsuch a bright girl for one of her nices. Now you really must write often for this department. Don't say that you cannot, because your interthat you cannot, because your inter-esting letter proves that you have un-

#### Little Girl That Made a Table.

doubted talent.

"Who comes here?" asks Uncle Edward, looking up from his carpenter's bench and plane as he heard somebody pushing at the door, and when, an in-stant after, a little head with short brown hair showed itself, he said, "Oh,

it's my little boy. Nan!"
"I ain't a boy!" said Nannie, coming
quite in then and moving her feet rest-

heers and a few mementoes which he reasures to this day in remembrance of the kindhearted passengers on board the Wiffle Craig on Dec. 22, 1880.

How very glad Aunt Busy was to lear from you, Charile! It is fully a rear since you wrote to her, and she often thought of you.

So you are the son of a brave seather and she was done, and it stood as level and firm as anybody's table.

some tiny pies and cookies when she

some tinv pies and cookies when she was baking this morning, but I didn't have any table to set the things out on, so I thought I would come in here and make one. You may come to my party if you want to. Uncle Edward."

And off went the little girl with great satisfaction to set her table.

"That's a smart one!" said Uncle Edward, looking after her as the door shut. "I'd like to see the thing she can't do! I'll warrant her pies and cookies are done to a turn. It's a thrifty little housewife that can cook a meal and make a table to put it on!"

Then he went back to his planing, while Nannie set her table out on the flat rock under the apple tree, where the birds sang, and no one in all the world, whether boy or girl, was happier than she—Our Young People.

# HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 LI HUNG CHANG'S LIFE.

His Love for Grant: His Methods in War and in Peace.

War and in Peace.

(Kansus City Star.)

When Li Hung Chang was in America in 1896, his first official act was to visit the tomb of General Grant and place a wreath on the grave of the man who said: "In my trip around the world I met three great men; Blsmarck, Gladstone and Li Hung Chang."
The Oriental member of this trinity held other views. During his visit to England he met Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury. He summed up his opinion of the two in this way:

"Your Lord Salisbury is a man who says little and means much. Your Mr. Gladstone is a man who says much and

Gladstone is a man who says much and

Of Grant, he said: "General Grant and I have suppress-d the two greatest rebellions known

n history." The rebellion he referred to was the Tai Ping movement to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. It was started by a disappointed farmer who had falled to pass the civil service examination, and had then dreamed he was divinely commissioned to be emperor of China.

had then dreamed he was divinely commissioned to be emperor of China. About 29,000,000 lives were lost in the suppression of the insurrection. Li Hung Chang commanded the imperial forces, which included Chang Shing Klun (the ever victorious army) under Ward, the American, and later under the irascible Chinese Gordon.

When Li Hung Chang visited the United States his name appeared on the register of the liner St. Louis as "Amassador, Senior, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Prime Minister of State and Earl of the First Rank with the title of Suy." These were all the titles he had at the time, but at the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war they were more numerous and signified that he was general manager of the army and navy and of the Chinese domestic and foreign affairs. The war was disastrous to his reputation in the empire, but it brought him fame abroad. Few people who had not followed affairs in the far east closely had ever heard of Li until the news was cabled that the emperor had ordered one of his buttons cut off. This was followed by the editive depriving him of his peacock feather and his yellow jacket. The matter threatened to become an international scandal. The vicerov's clothes were a subject for

become an international scandal. The viceroy's clothes were a subject for universal gossip.

The terms of peace which the discredited official secured from victorious Japan brought him into further promisence with the western world and for the last six years he was the only Ori-ental whose every move had been cabled to the nations of Europe and America. This aged man—he was near-ty 89 years old—was the main reliance Manchu dynasty which he faithfully served, though he was of pure

Chinese blood.

In view of the present crisis in China it is an interesting fact that when sishop E. R. Hendrix of the Methodist church, South, returned to Kansas City our years ago from the far east, he brought this message from Li Hung

"Say to the American people for me to send over more men for the schools and hospitals, and I hope to be in a

and hospitals, and I hope to be in a position to aid and protect them. More are needed. More are needed.

Li Hung Chang was a tall, powerfully built man, with a military goatee and a moustache. His height was six feet two inches and he weighed close to 350 pounds. In his youth he had remarkable strength and in old age he carried himself with a soldierly beating. His eyes were large, black and penetrating; his skin winkled and yellew. His correct habits of life have often been commented on. "Flowery paths are not long," is one of his say-ness classing. paths are not long," is one of his say-ness classics. Then he became a mem-ber of the Hanlin college, which stands in China for what the academy repre-sents in France. Like Bismarck, and to a far greater degree than the German, he has been a soldler.

he has been a soldjer.

Everything was done possible by Earl
Li in the race of tremendous opposition. On one occasion he put expensive
muchinery in the Kai Ping coal mines
to furnish fuel for the navy and the
merchant marine. A high official at
Pekin protested to the emperor and Pekin protested to the emperor and asked for the viceroy's punishment for sacrilege. The extraction of cont by machinery, he complained, disturbed the bones of the emperor's ancestors in the cemetery forty miles away from the mines. At another time an official asked that Li be punished on the ground that his introduction of foreign arts and appliances had angered the imperial dragon. The dragon had consequently sent rains to cause floods, which had resulted in great loss of life. equently sent rains to cause floods, which had resulted in great loss of life. These two incidents are vouched for by former acting minister of the United

States at reskin.

doctors, for paralysis of the face, the
native manager of his coal mines assured him that a poultice made from sured him that a politice made from leaves of a tree that had been struck by lightning would prove efficacious. The politice was applied, but some poisonous leaves were used and Li's cheek badiy swollen, was again put in charge of foreign doctors.

After the Japanese war his life was a series of the standard ways. Degraded

"I ain't a boy!" said Nannie, coming quite in then and moving her feet restlessly in the sawdust.

"O ho!" said Uncle Edward. "Then what makes you slide down hill, and beg for skates, and fly lites, and have a bag of marbles and ride the old horse bareback and borrow my tools!"

"I don't care! I ain't a boy. I'd despise to be!" replied Miss Nannie, hanging a long curly shaving over each ear as she apoke. "Say, Uncle Edward, I want to make a little table. May I have that little square piece of board?"

"Yes, yes!" said the uncle, and he handed it to her.

"Now, may I take your big gimlet?
I want to bore some holes for the legs.

"Uncle Edward passed down the gimlet and Nannie bored a hole in each of the four corners of the square board. Then she borrowed a knife to whithe a out some legs with, and when they were done she hammered them stoutly in. Now the table was anybody's

"After the Japanese war his life was recise of ups and downs. Degraded for the Chinese defeat, he was restored to raik and sant to make terms with re the conquerors. In Japan he was wounded by a would-be assars sin. Then, after two years of retire coment he was sent to St. Petersburg to represent his government at the coronation of the ezar. He returned home through several European capitals, at which he was received with a salure by the North Atlantic squadron and President Cleveland went to New York to receive him. Two years ago he was sent as viceroy to Canton, os he was each as viceroy to Canton, os he was again put forward as the buffer between the force.

# Che Cwo Brothers. By Orestes. B. Brownson.

Controversial Dialogue Between a Presbyterian and His Catholic Brother, Leading Up to Former's Conversion.

In the religious controversy between John and James Milwood, John (the Catholic) towards the close pressed the aggressive side of debate home to his brother, the Presbyterian clergyman which is asserted by Protestant Episbrother, the Presbyterian clergyman brother, the Presbyterian clergyman assenting to the propositions because the manner of their presentation left him no other mode of reply. For example, James consented to the proposition that belief in one's own reason was not religious belief, agreeing with his Catholic brother that if such were the case every belief, whether intuitive or scientific, would be religious and the belief of falsehood as much as truth. The dialogue was broken off lust week where John put the query: Then the more essential point in religious bewhere John put the query. Then the non-essentials avails you nothing and more essential point in religious belief is not simply belief of the matter revealed, but of God who reveals it? To which James replied, "Very well, let it be so." The next question is directed by John, the Catholic.—Editor Intermountain Catholic.]

non-essentials avails you nothing, and more sessing that pressystem is any matter from Pressystem, have or can have the essential faith, and then you must recall your denial and say that Pressystemins are the only Protestants. Intermountain Catholic.]

"Certainly, to disbelieve God is the most himous offense of which man can the guilty. The grossest insult we can offer even to a fellow-mortal is to call him a liar; and we call God a liar whenever we disbelieve or refuse to believe him."

"Me what these truths are and you will tell me what Protestantism is, and take the preliminary step towards answering my question. Why are you a Protestant."

(To be continued.)

believe God, and therefore make God a liar, whenever I refuse to believe a proposition because I have only His word for it?"

History and Customs of Land That Made Hall Caine a "Key." (New York Commercial Advertiser.)

clearly and manifestly revealed?

"He who believes all that is clearly and manifestly revealed believes all the essentials, is free from essential error, is substantially orthodox?" 'Agreed, again.'

only ascertain the truth involved."
"But individuals may differ in some respects, even as to matters of faith, from Presbyterians, without erring es-

"You certainly deny some things,

"In every proposition, be it what it may, which I believe because God reveals it, I do believe him, do I not?"
"So it follows from what we have said."
"But If the more services are the control of the proposition of the pro

said."

"But if the more essential point is to believe God, the more essential error must be to disbelieve him, must it not?"

"Certainly, to disbelieve God is the "Certainly, to disbelieve God is the what these truths are and you will tell me what Protestantism is, and

QUAINT ISLE OF MAN.

"You do, and are guilty of the sin of infidelity."

"Then, if God has told me, no matter for what reason, that Toby had a dog and the dog wagged his tall, and I refuse to believe it, do I or do I not curious anomaly existing in the Isle of

Then. If Goo has ton the what ter for what reason, that Toby had a dog and the dog wagged his tail, and I refuse to believe it, do I or do I not err essentially."

You err essentially, as it appears from what we have said."

Then there may be essential error, where the matter or proposition denied is not in itself essential?

"So it would seem."

Then you will concede what you call the non-fundamentals. If revealed truths can no more be denied without essential error than the fundamentals themselves?"

"Not at all. Doubtless, where the matter is clearly and manifestly revealed, refusal to believe is essential error; but if does not therefore follow that it is essential error to refuse to believe, where it is not clearly and manifestly revealed, where it is uncertain that God speaks, and, if he does, what is the exact meaning of what he says."

"This uncertainty, not the fundamental is the follow,"

"This seems to follow."

"This seems to follow."

"This seems to follow."

"That seems also to follow."

"The try of the same uncertainty existed with regard to what is fundamentals, the refusal to believe the non-fundamentals, but what is or is not clearly and manifestly revealed."

"Shove the fundamentals are all clearly and manifestly revealed."

"Whether the fundamentals are all clearly and manifestly revealed."

"Re it so."

"The sit of the fundamentals are all clearly and manifestly revealed."

"Re it so."

"The non-essentials what is not clearly and manifestly revealed."

"Re it so."

"The regardation the fundamentals, but what is or is not clearly and manifestly revealed."

"The sear of the fundamentals are all clearly and man

governor, the council and the house of keys or parliament, which together constitute what is known as the Court

constitute what is known as the Court of Tynwald.

The council consists of the bishop of Sodor and Man, the attorney general, the receiver general, the two deemsters or chief justices, made familiar to the public by Mr. Hall Caine's writing; the cierk of the rolls water baillift, archdeacon and two vicars general. There was twanty four layer eral. There are twenty-four ke and up to 1868 they held office by and up to 1868 they held office by a unique method of filling up vacancies by the self-election of others. In 1866, when the second reform agitation was sweeping through Great Britain, this was changed. Hitherto on the death of a "key" two nominations were made, of whom the governor selected one for the silling of the selected one for the silling of the selected one for the silling of the sill lected one, for the filling of the va-cant post. Henceforward the house of keys consented to become representa-tive, and they are now elected for the

"But individuals may differ in some respects, even as to matters of faith, from Presbyterians, without erring essentially?"

"I do not deny it."

"The point on which they differ must be hearnessentials, otherwise the difference would be exsential. In regard to the hearnessentials, otherwise the difference would be exsential. In regard to the hearnessentials in regard to the presbyterians, either by holding some things to be revealed truths which Presbyterians believe are revealed truths; which Presbyterians believe are revealed truths; which Presbyterians believe are revealed truths."

"They also differ from them by simple ignorance."

"That is true, but then they differ only negatively, not positively. Presbyterians in this respect must, differ from one another, for some are better informed as to what Presbyterianism is than others are or can be, but they are, nevertheless, all alike Presbyterians is than others are of can be, but they are, nevertheless, all alike Presbyterians is than others are of the canness of the Catholic faith, and in this respect differ from the one who knows them all, but I am as true a Catholic as he, because I intend to believe all as soon as explicitly propounded to me, and because the points on which I am ignorant I believe implicitly, since they are implied in what I believe are implied to me, and because the points on which I am ignorant I believe implicitly, since they are implied in what I believe are implied to me, and because the points on which I am ignorant I believe and the country in a very happy condition. Not only from a military consists either in believing things to be revealed which you believe to be revealed."

"The differences we are considering that only the proportion of the first ca

be revealed."

"I do not see how that follows."

"The differences we are considering concern matters of faith, and nothing. I suppose you will grant, is or can be matter of faith which is not a divinely revealed truth. Or, rather, no man can hold anything to be a matter of faith unless he holds it to be matter of revelation, that is, a revealed truth."

"I do not know about that."

"I do not know about that."

"But you do, for the faith we are speaking of is religious faith, and we have agreed that there can be religious faith only where the proposition believed is a revealed proposition."

"Very well, proceed."

"H, then, you admit differences as to matters of faith may exist without essential error, you must admit that the non-essentials may be either believed or dishelieved without essential error, unless you choose to admit that you yourselves are in essential error."

"How so?"

"You certainly deny some things,

What we lost: The Maine, with 266

What Spain lost: Montijo's fleet, ervera's fleet, Cuba, Porto Rico, one f the Ladrones, and the Phil-

ippines.

Strength of the United States army when war was declared, 27,321 men.

Strength now, 278,500 men.

Strength of United States mavy when war was declared: Buttleships and cruisers, 14; monitors, 19; unarmored steel vessels, 16: gunboats, 19: torpedo boars, 22.

bonts, 22.

Strength now: Battleships and cruis-ers, 39; monitors, 10; unarmoved steel cessels, 31; gun boats, 25; torpedo boats, 25; special craft, 45.

#### The Modes of Execution.

Austria, gallows, publi-Havaria, guillotine, private. Belgium, guillotine, public. Brunswick, axe, private. China, sword or cord, public Denniark, guillotine, public. Ecuador, musicet, public.
France, guillotins, public.
Great Britain, gallows, private.
Hanover, guillotine, private.
Italy, capital punishment abolished.
Netherlands, gallows, public. Oldenburg, musket, public, Portugal, gallows, public, Prussia, sword, private Russia, musket, gallows, or sword.

ublic

Saxony, guillotine, private, Spain, garrote, public.
Switzerland. Fifteen cantons, sword, public. Two cantons, guillotine, public. Two, guillotine, private, united States, gullows, private, with the exception of New York, in which state the slayer of President McKinley was executed. The electric chair is here the method of excution.

#### Educational.



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